```
? s dendritic or Langherhans
          138581  DENDRITIC
              36  LANGHERHANS
      S1  138611  DENDRITIC OR LANGHERHANS
? s lysate
      S2   23009  LYSATE
? s s1 and s2
          138611  S1
           23009  S2
      S3     835  S1 AND S2
? s s3 and py<=1996
Processing
             835  S3
        31258177  PY<=1996
      S4      22  S3 AND PY<=1996
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
      S5      13  RD  (unique items)
? t s5/3,k,ab/1-13
```

5/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10989939 PMID: 8806786

Iron salts and iron-containing porphyrins block presentation of protein antigens by macrophages to MHC class II-restricted T cells.

Carrasco-Marin E; Alvarez-Dominguez C; Lopez-Mato P; Martinez-Palencia R; Leyva-Cobian F

Servicio de Inmunologia, Hospital Universitario Marques de Valdecilla, Instituto Nacional de la Salud, Santander, Spain.

Cellular immunology (UNITED STATES) Aug 1 **1996** , 171 (2) p173-85, ISSN 0008-8749--Print Journal Code: 1246405

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

In this report we present evidence indicating that red blood cells (RBC) and a soluble **lysate** derived from them, but neither RBC membranes nor several highly purified erythrocytic glycolipids, impaired antigen presentation. Hematoporphyrin and some defined hemoglobin degradation products (specifically iron-containing porphyrins) are the molecules responsible for antigen presentation inhibition in M phi. Although these metalloporphyrins did not inhibit antigen presentation in B cells or **dendritic** cells (DC), iron salts impaired antigen presentation in all antigen presenting cells (APC) tested. These effects were time and dose-dependent and occurred at the level of intracellular antigen processing, mainly because: (i) The inhibition was nontoxic; (ii) it was reversible with time; (iii) neither antigen uptake and catabolism nor de novo synthesis of IA molecules were affected; and (iv) it did not inhibit peptide binding to IA molecules and recognition by T cells. Finally, iron salts and metalloporphyrins generated lipid peroxidation by-products in APC in a dose-dependent manner. Production of lipid peroxides was clearly correlated with antigen processing interference. It is suggested that some porphyrins and free iron could be responsible for peroxidation of key

lipids involved in specific protein interactions in antigen processing. These results may help to explain, at least partly, the impaired cellular immunity observed in several disorders associated with enhanced erythrophagocytosis and/or iron overload.

... **1996** ,
In this report we present evidence indicating that red blood cells (RBC) and a soluble **lysate** derived from them, but neither RBC membranes nor several highly purified erythrocytic glycolipids, impaired antigen...

... in M phi. Although these metalloporphyrins did not inhibit antigen presentation in B cells or **dendritic** cells (DC), iron salts impaired antigen presentation in all antigen presenting cells (APC) tested. These...
; Animals; B-Lymphocytes--immunology--IM; Carbohydrate Sequence; Cations; **Dendritic** Cells--immunology--IM; Erythrocytes--immunology--IM; Glycolipids--immunology--IM; Lipid Peroxidation; Macrophages--drug effects--DE...

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10792831 PMID: 8545283
Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by dendritic **cells stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.**
Tjoa B; Boynton A; Kenny G; Ragde H; Misrock S L; Murphy G
Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.
Prostate (UNITED STATES) Jan **1996** , 28 (1) p65-9, ISSN 0270-4137--Print Journal Code: 8101368
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when loaded with and presenting specific antigens, including tumor antigens. We demonstrated the stimulation of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell **lysate** derived from primary prostate tumor. A candidate tumor antigen is prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA), which is overexpressed in prostate cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide into DC, and stimulated autologous T cells to proliferate. The ability to use DC for presentation of either tumor or peptide antigen in an HLA-restricted fashion in order to stimulate T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity demonstrates the potential of this technology for development of a prostate cancer vaccine.

Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by dendritic **cells stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.**
... **1996** ,
Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity...

... of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell **lysate** derived from primary prostate tumor. A candidate tumor antigen is prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA...

Descriptors: *Antigens, Neoplasm--pharmacology--PD; *Antigens, Surface --pharmacology--PD; *Cytotoxicity, Immunologic--drug effects--DE; * **Dendritic** Cells--immunology--IM; *Prostatic Neoplasms--immunology--IM; *T-Lymphocytes--drug effects--DE...; Acid Sequence; Antigens, Neoplasm --analysis--AN; Antigens, Surface--analysis--AN; Cell Division --drug effects--DE; **Dendritic** Cells--physiology--PH; Glutamate Carboxypeptidase II; HLA-A Antigens; Humans; Immunotherapy, Active; Molecular Sequence Data ...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10745710 PMID: 8786897
[Dendritic **cells and tumor cell therapy]**
Cellules dendritiques et therapie cellulaire antitumorale.
Pioche C; Salomon B; Klatzmann D
Laboratoire de Biologie et Therapeutique des Pathologies Immunitaires, Hopital de la Pitie, Paris, France.
Pathologie-biologie (FRANCE) Dec **1995** , 43 (10) p904-9, ISSN 0369-8114--Print Journal Code: 0265365
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review ; English Abstract
Languages: FRENCH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Antigen presentation to T lymphocytes appears to be one of the deficient step in the induction of anti-tumoral immune responses. To overcome this deficit, it should be possible to use the professional antigen presenting **dendritic** cells. The principle of this strategy would be to purify **dendritic** cells, to prime them ex vivo with tumoral antigen, and to re-inject them to patient. The purification of **dendritic** cells can be achieved from the spleen, bone marrow, and peripheral or cord blood. Their sensitization to tumoral antigen could be obtained using various antigeneic preparation such as crude tumoral extract, or purified antigen, that will lead to an MHC class II restricted antigenic presentation to CD4+ T cells. Gene transfer can be used in the case of a cloned antigen and would lead to the restricted MHC class I priming of CD8+ T cells. The mode of administration, the nature of the **dendritic** cells used, the number of sensitized cells to inject, might depend on the nature and the location of the tumour. In vitro, it has been shown that **dendritic** cells sensitized with tumoral antigen are capable of triggering proliferative immune responses as well as cytotoxic T cells. In vivo, injection of **dendritic** cells primed with tumour cell **lysate** leads to protection of mice against a tumour challenge. Finally, gene transfer to **dendritic** cells is shown hereby to be possible, although the efficacy of transduction is still very low, and must be improved. Altogether, it should soon be feasible to use ex vivo primed **dendritic** cells for triggering otherwise inefficient immune responses in pathologies such as cancer or HIV infection.

[Dendritic **cells and tumor cell therapy]**
... **1995** ,
... responses. To overcome this deficit, it should be possible to use the professional antigen presenting **dendritic** cells. The principle of this strategy would be to purify **dendritic** cells, to prime them ex vivo with tumoral antigen, and to re-inject them to patient. The purification of **dendritic** cells can be achieved from the spleen, bone marrow, and

peripheral or cord blood. Their...

... class I priming of CD8+ T cells. The mode of administration, the nature of the **dendritic** cells used, the number of sensitized cells to inject, might depend on the nature and the location of the tumour. In vitro, it has been shown that **dendritic** cells sensitized with tumoral antigen are capable of triggering proliferative immune responses as well as cytotoxic T cells. In vivo, injection of **dendritic** cells primed with tumour cell **lysate** leads to protection of mice against a tumour challenge. Finally, gene transfer to **dendritic** cells is shown hereby to be possible, although the efficacy of transduction is still very...

... and must be improved. Altogether, it should soon be feasible to use ex vivo primed **dendritic** cells for triggering otherwise inefficient immune responses in pathologies such as cancer or HIV infection.

Descriptors: *Antigens, Neoplasm--immunology--IM; *CD4-Positive T-Lymphocytes--immunology--IM; * **Dendritic** Cells--immunology--IM; *Immunotherapy, Active--methods--MT; *Neoplasms--therapy--TH

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

10543878 PMID: 7638084

In vitro propagated dendritic **cells from prostate cancer patients as a component of prostate cancer immunotherapy.**

Tjoa B; Erickson S; Barren R; Ragde H; Kenny G; Boynton A; Murphy G

Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Cancer Research Division, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Aug **1995** , 27 (2) p63-9, ISSN 0270-4137--Print Journal Code: 8101368

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

T cell-mediated cancer immunotherapy requires efficient antigen-presenting cells. **Dendritic** cells (DCs) are arguably the most efficient antigen-presenting cells studied to date. Individuals with prostate cancer often undergo various therapies which may compromise their immune system, including the state of their DC precursors. We report the in vitro propagation of DCs from peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer, most of whom are in clinical stages D1 or D2 and have undergone radiation therapy. After 7 days in culture, the number of DCs recovered were 20-50-fold higher than those isolated directly from peripheral blood. This number is comparable to findings of previous studies with healthy individuals. Cultured patients' DCs were capable of presenting tetanus toxoid to autologous T cells in vitro. Furthermore, T cells from 2 of 4 patients proliferated when cultured with their DCs and the **lysate** of a human prostate cancer cell line (LNCaP), demonstrating the potential role of autologous DCs in prostate cancer immunotherapy studies.

In vitro propagated dendritic **cells from prostate cancer patients as a component of prostate cancer immunotherapy.**

... **1995** ,

T cell-mediated cancer immunotherapy requires efficient antigen-presenting cells. **Dendritic** cells (DCs) are arguably the most

efficient antigen-presenting cells studied to date. Individuals with...

... T cells from 2 of 4 patients proliferated when cultured with their DCs and the **lysate** of a human prostate cancer cell line (LNCaP), demonstrating the potential role of autologous DCs...

Descriptors: *Antigen Presentation--immunology--IM; * **Dendritic** Cells --immunology--IM; *Immunotherapy--methods--MT; *Prostatic Neoplasms --therapy--TH

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09984312 PMID: 7906197

CD4+ T-cells from mice immunized to syngeneic sarcomas recognize distinct, non-shared tumor antigens.

Cohen P A; Cohen P J; Rosenberg S A; Mule J J

Branch of Surgery, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Cancer research (UNITED STATES) Feb 15 **1994** , 54 (4) p1055-8, ISSN 0008-5472--Print Journal Code: 2984705R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

We have utilized a newly developed culture system to study the properties of antitumor CD4+ T-cells relevant to the rejection of syngeneic methylcholanthrene sarcomas. Fresh syngeneic **dendritic** cells prepared from spleen, then pulsed with crude lysates of methylcholanthrene sarcomas, evoke antigen-specific proliferation by CD4+ but not by CD8+ T-cells from tumor-immune mice. Unfractionated splenocytes display similar antigen presenting capacity if they are not irradiated before the pulse with tumor **lysate** . CD4+ T-cells from mice immunized to individual methylcholanthrene sarcomas proliferate cross-reactively to **dendritic** cells pulsed with fresh tumor digests, but not to **dendritic** cells pulsed with cultured tumor cells. This apparent shared recognition of sarcoma lysates was demonstrated to be a result of sensitization to bacterial collagenase during the immunization procedure. Therefore, the murine CD4+ T-cell response to tumor immunization is similar to the CD8+ response in that sensitization occurs predominantly to tumor specific transplantation antigens rather than to shared tumor antigens. Strategies to avoid artefactual tumor cross-recognition by CD4+ T-cells are discussed.

... **1994** ,

... of antitumor CD4+ T-cells relevant to the rejection of syngeneic methylcholanthrene sarcomas. Fresh syngeneic **dendritic** cells prepared from spleen, then pulsed with crude lysates of methylcholanthrene sarcomas, evoke antigen-specific...

... display similar antigen presenting capacity if they are not irradiated before the pulse with tumor **lysate** . CD4+ T-cells from mice immunized to individual methylcholanthrene sarcomas proliferate cross-reactively to **dendritic** cells pulsed with fresh tumor digests, but not to **dendritic** cells pulsed with cultured tumor cells. This apparent shared recognition of sarcoma lysates was demonstrated...

; Animals; Antigen Presentation; Antigens, CD8--analysis--AN;

Collagenases--immunology--IM; Cross Reactions; **Dendritic** Cells --physiology--PH; Histocompatibility Antigens Class II--analysis--AN; Immunization; Lymphocyte Activation; Mice; Mice, Inbred...

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05234986 PMID: 6246863
Protection from experimental ocular herpetic keratitis by a heat-killed virus vaccine.
Metcalf J F
Archives of ophthalmology (UNITED STATES) May **1980** , 98 (5) p893-6, ISSN 0003-9950--Print Journal Code: 7706534
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
New Zealand white rabbits were given limbal inoculations of a heat-killed suspension of herpes simplex virus (HSV) in a **lysate** of human embryonic kidney cells. At intervals of four to 14 days, the animals were challenged by intrastromal inoculation with 10,000 plaque-forming units of viable HSV. Epithelial keratitis, disciform edema, and necrotizing keratitis with neovascularization of the cornea developed in control animals. Epithelial keratitis and corneal edema also developed in the immunized animals during the first week after virus challenge, but these symptoms rapidly resolved during the following weeks. The absence of iritis, neovascularization, and necrotizing keratitis in the corneas of the immunized animals was particularly striking.

... **1980** ,
... given limbal inoculations of a heat-killed suspension of herpes simplex virus (HSV) in a **lysate** of human embryonic kidney cells. At intervals of four to 14 days, the animals were...
Descriptors: *Keratitis, **Dendritic** --prevention and control--PC; *Simplexvirus--immunology--IM; *Viral Vaccines--therapeutic use--TU

5/3,K,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

0010276418 BIOSIS NO.: 199698744251
Tumour cellular therapy using dendritic **cells**
AUTHOR: Pioche Catherine; Salomon B; Klatzmann D
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Lab. Biol. Ther. Pathol. Immunitaires, CNRS ERS 107, CERVI, Hop. Pitie, 83 Blvd. de l'Hopital, 75651 Paris Cedex 13, France**France
JOURNAL: Pathologie Biologie 43 (10): p904-909 1995 **1995**
ISSN: 0369-8114
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Literature Review
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: French

ABSTRACT: Antigen presentation to T lymphocytes appears to be one of the deficient step in the induction of anti-tumor immune responses. To overcome this deficit, it should be possible to use the professional

antigen presenting **dendritic** cells. The principle of this strategy would be to purify **dendritic** cells, to prime them ex vivo with tumoral antigen, and to re-inject them to patient. The purification of **dendritic** cells can be achieved from the spleen, bone marrow, and peripheral or cord blood. Their sensitization to tumoral antigen could be obtained using various endogeneic preparation such as crude tumoral extract, or purified antigen, that will lead to an MHC class II restricted antigenic presentation to CD4+ T cells. Gene transfer can be used in the case of a cloned antigen and would lead to the restricted MHC class I priming of CD8+ T cells. The mode of administration, the nature of the **dendritic** cells used, the number of sensitized cells to inject, might depend on the nature and the location of the tumour. In vitro, it has been shown that **dendritic** cells sensitized with tumoral antigen are capable of triggering proliferative immune responses as well as cytotoxic T cells. In vivo, injection of **dendritic** cells primed with tumour cell **lysate** leads to protection of mice against a tumour challenge. Finally, gene transfer to **dendritic** cells is shown hereby to be possible, although the efficacy of transduction is still very low, and must be improved. Altogether, it should soon be feasible to use ex vivo primed **dendritic** cells for triggering otherwise inefficient immune responses in pathologies such as cancer or HIV infection.

Tumour cellular therapy using dendritic **cells**
1995

...ABSTRACT: responses. To overcome this deficit, it should be possible to use the professional antigen presenting **dendritic** cells. The principle of this strategy would be to purify **dendritic** cells, to prime them ex vivo with tumoral antigen, and to re-inject them to patient. The purification of **dendritic** cells can be achieved from the spleen, bone marrow, and peripheral or cord blood. Their...

...class I priming of CD8+ T cells. The mode of administration, the nature of the **dendritic** cells used, the number of sensitized cells to inject, might depend on the nature and the location of the tumour. In vitro, it has been shown that **dendritic** cells sensitized with tumoral antigen are capable of triggering proliferative immune responses as well as cytotoxic T cells. In vivo, injection of **dendritic** cells primed with tumour cell **lysate** leads to protection of mice against a tumour challenge. Finally, gene transfer to **dendritic** cells is shown hereby to be possible, although the efficacy of transduction is still very...

...and must be improved. Altogether, it should soon be feasible to use ex vivo primed **dendritic** cells for triggering otherwise inefficient immune responses in pathologies such as cancer or HIV infection.

5/3,K,AB/8 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

02617667 Genuine Article#: LQ335 Number of References: 36
Title: METABOTROPIC GLUTAMATE RECEPTORS TRIGGER POSTSYNAPTIC PROTEIN-SYNTHESIS (Abstract Available)
Author(s): WEILER IJ; GREENOUGH WT
Corporate Source: UNIV ILLINOIS,DEPT PSYCHOL/URBANA//IL/61801; UNIV ILLINOIS,DEPT CELL & STRUCT BIOL,NEUROSCI PROGRAM/URBANA//IL/61801;

UNIV ILLINOIS,BECKMAN INST/URBANA//IL/61801
Journal: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, **1993** , V90, N15 (AUG 1), P7168-7171
ISSN: 0027-8424
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: K+ depolarization or addition of glutamate to a synaptoneurosome preparation triggers a rapid increase in size of polyribosomal aggregates isolated by centrifugation of **lysate** through 1 M sucrose. The profile of response to the glutamate analogues quisqualate, ibotenate, and 1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate corresponds to that of metabotropic receptors. Glutamate stimulation is mimicked by the diacylglycerol analogue 1-oleoyl-2-acetylglycerol and by the protein kinase C activator phorbol dibutyrate. The phospholipase blockers 2-nitro-4-carboxyphenyl-N,N-diphenylcarbamate and quinacrine reduce the late phase of the response. The protein kinase C inhibitor calphostin C suppresses the response to 1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate. These data indicate that glutamatergic synapses upregulate postsynaptic protein synthesis via metabotropic glutamate receptors coupled to the phosphatidylinositol second-messenger system. This mechanism could underlie the reported involvement of metabotropic glutamate receptors in long-term potentiation and other forms of neural plasticity.

, **1993**
...Abstract: synaptoneurosome preparation triggers a rapid increase in size of polyribosomal aggregates isolated by centrifugation of **lysate** through 1 M sucrose. The profile of response to the glutamate analogues quisqualate, ibotenate, and...
...Identifiers--INOSITOL PHOSPHOLIPID-METABOLISM; RAT HIPPOCAMPAL SLICES; AMINO-ACID RECEPTORS; DENTATE GYRUS; KINASE-C; SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY; **DENDRITIC** SPINES; VISUAL-CORTEX; MESSENGER-RNA

5/3,K,AB/9 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01902511 Genuine Article#: JK436 Number of References: 30
Title: ROLE OF ADHERENT SPLEEN-CELLS IN THE INDUCTION OF CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY **BY TOXOPLASMA** LYSATE **ANTIGEN** (Abstract Available)
Author(s): MIYAHARA K; TOSE S; SAKURAI H; IGARASHI I; SAITO A; HIROSE T; SUZUKI N
Corporate Source: OBIHIRO UNIV AGR & VET MED,DEPT VET CLIN RADIOL/OBIHIRO/HOKKAIDO 080/JAPAN/; OBIHIRO UNIV AGR & VET MED,DEPT VET PHYSIOL & PROTOZOAN IMMUNOL/OBIHIRO/HOKKAIDO 080/JAPAN/
Journal: JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICAL SCIENCE, **1992** , V54, N4 (AUG), P 629-635
ISSN: 0916-7250
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: In order to identify mechanisms responsible for the anti-tumor effects of Toxoplasma **lysate** antigen (TLA), we used an in vitro Cr-51 release assay to study the functional properties of plastic-adherent cells during induction of splenic cytotoxic activity by TLA. Cytotoxic activity of non-adherent cells was measured in all experiments after a 6 days incubation. Induction of cytotoxic non-adherent cells by TLA required the presence of plastic-adherent spleen cells. In contrast, rhIL-2 alone was able to induce transformation of cytotoxic non-adherent cells from non-adherent spleen cells. Contact between adherent and non-adherent spleen cells was necessary for successful

induction of cytotoxic non-adherent cells by TLA. Treatment of spleen cells with anti-macrophage serum prevented induction of cytotoxic activity by TLA. Biologically active IL-2 was not detected in culture supernatants of spleen cells exposed to TLA. These findings suggest that contact between TLA-sensitized non-adherent cells and macrophages is necessary for induction of cytotoxic cells in the presence of TLA. This contact, however, is not necessary for generation of IL-2-induced killer cells.

Title: ROLE OF ADHERENT SPLEEN-CELLS IN THE INDUCTION OF CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY BY TOXOPLASMA LYSATE **ANTIGEN**

, 1992

Abstract: In order to identify mechanisms responsible for the anti-tumor effects of Toxoplasma **lysate** antigen (TLA), we used an in vitro Cr-51 release assay to study the functional...

...Identifiers--NATURAL-KILLER-CELLS; **DENDRITIC** CELLS; T-CELLS; ACCESSORY CELLS; PROLIFERATIVE RESPONSES; MACROPHAGES; MULTIPLICATION; IMMUNIZATION; REQUIREMENT; INFECTION

5/3,K,AB/10 (Item 3 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01827852 Genuine Article#: JD599 Number of References: 34

Title: EFFECT OF HYPOTHYROIDISM ON DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIN IN RAT CEREBRAL NEURONAL CULTURES STUDIED BY AN IMPROVED DNASE-I INHIBITION ASSAY (Abstract Available)

Author(s): PAUL S; DAS S; SARKAR PK

Corporate Source: INDIAN INST CHEM BIOL,DEPT CELL BIOL,4 RAJA SC MULLICK RD/CALCUTTA 700032/W BENGAL/INDIA/; INDIAN INST CHEM BIOL,DEPT CELL BIOL,4 RAJA SC MULLICK RD/CALCUTTA 700032/W BENGAL/INDIA/

Journal: JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 1992 , V59, N2 (AUG), P701-707

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: An improved DNase I inhibition assay for the filamentous actin (F-actin) and monomeric actin (G-actin) in brain cells has been developed. Unlike other methods, the cell lysis conditions and postlysis treatments, established by us, inhibited the temporal inactivation of actin in the cell **lysate** and maintained a stable F-actin/G-actin ratio for at least 4-5 h after lysis. The new procedure allowed separate quantitation of the noncytoskeletal F-actin in the Triton-soluble fraction (12,000 g, 10 min supernatant) that did not readily sediment with the Triton-insoluble cytoskeletal F-actin (12,000 g, 10 min pellet). We have applied this modified assay system to study the effect of hypothyroidism on different forms of actin using primary cultures of neurons derived from cerebra of neonatal normal and hypothyroid rats. Our results showed a 20% increase in the Triton-insoluble cytoskeletal F-actin in cultures from hypothyroid brain relative to normal controls. In the Triton-soluble fraction, containing the G-actin and the noncytoskeletal F-actin, cultures from hypothyroid brain showed a 15% increase in G-actin, whereas the F-actin remained unaltered. The 10% increase in total actin observed in this fraction from hypothyroid brain could be totally accounted for by the enhancement of G-actin. The mean F-actin/G-actin ratio in this fraction was about 30% higher in the cultures from normal brain compared to that of the hypothyroid system, which indicates that hypothyroidism tends to decrease the proportion of noncytoskeletal F-actin relative to G-actin.

, 1992

...Abstract: and postlysis treatments, established by us, inhibited the temporal inactivation of actin in the cell **lysate** and maintained a stable F-actin/G-actin ratio for at least 4-5 h...
...Identifiers-- **DENDRITIC** SPINES; THYROID-HORMONE; BRAIN; CEREBELLUM; CELLS; CYTOSKELETON; ASTROCYTES; THYROXINE; MEMBRANE; PROTEINS

5/3,K,AB/11 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01769901 Genuine Article#: JA024 Number of References: 47
Title: MURINE EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS ARE POTENT STIMULATORS OF AN ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC T-CELL RESPONSE TO LEISHMANIA-MAJOR, THE CAUSE OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS (Abstract Available)
Author(s): WILL A; BLANK C; ROLLINGHOFF M; MOLL H
Corporate Source: UNIV ERLANGEN NURNBERG,INST CLIN MICROBIOL,WASSERTURMSTR 3/W-8520 ERLANGEN//GERMANY/; UNIV ERLANGEN NURNBERG,INST CLIN MICROBIOL,WASSERTURMSTR 3/W-8520 ERLANGEN//GERMANY/
Journal: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **1992** , V22, N6 (JUN), P1341-1347
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Cutaneous leishmaniasis is initiated by the bite of an infected sandfly and inoculation of Leishmania major parasites into the mammalian skin. Macrophages are known to play a central role in the course of infection because they are the prime host cells and function

as antigen-presenting cells (APC) for induction of the cell-mediated immune response. However, in addition to macrophages in the dermis, the skin contains epidermal Langerhans cells (LC) which can present antigen (Ag) to T cells. Therefore, using a murine model of cutaneous leishmaniasis, we analyzed the ability of epidermal cells to induce a T cell response to L. major. The results demonstrated that freshly isolated LC, but not cultured LC, are highly active in presenting L. major Ag in vitro to T cells from primed mice and to a L. major-specific T cell clone. Furthermore, freshly isolated LC had the ability to retain L.major Ag in immunogenic form for at least 2 days. Their efficiency was much greater than that of irradiated spleen cells, a standard population of APC. LC stimulated both T cell proliferation and production of the lymphokines interleukin (IL)-2 and IL-4.The response was Ag specific and could be induced by **lysate** of L. major parasites and by live organisms. The data suggest that epidermal LC are important APC in cutaneous leishmaniasis. They may perform a critical function by capturing L. major Ag in the skin and presenting it either to quiescent T cells circulating through the draining lymph node or locally to T effector cells infiltrating the cutaneous lesion.

, **1992**
...Abstract: IL)-2 and IL-4.The response was Ag specific and could be induced by **lysate** of L. major parasites and by live organisms. The data suggest that epidermal LC are...
...Identifiers-- **DENDRITIC** CELLS; LYMPHOCYTES-T; HELPER CELLS; MICE; LIPOPHOSPHOGLYCAN; INTERLEUKIN-4; MACROPHAGES; PROTEINS; INVITRO; CULTURE
...Research Fronts: INDUCTION; SOLUBLE FC-EPSILON RIIB; FUNCTIONAL SUBSETS; ANTI-IL-4 MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODY)
90-1453 001 (**DENDRITIC** CELLS; CONTACT SENSITIVITY; ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION-INDUCED SUPPRESSOR LYMPHOCYTE-T)

5/3,K,AB/12 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

08005007 Genuine Article#: G7681 Number of References: 43
Title: DIFFERENTIAL-EFFECTS OF INTERFERON-ALPHA AND INTERFERON-GAMMA ON INTERLEUKIN-1 SECRETION BY MONOCYTES
Author(s): GERRARD TL; SIEGEL JP; DYER DR; ZOON KC
Corporate Source: US FDA,CTR DRUGS & BIOL,OFF BIOL RES & REVIEW,DIV VIROL,8800 ROCKVILLE PIKE,BLDG 29A/BETHESDA//MD/20892
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **1987** , V138, N8, P2535-2540
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1987**
...Research Fronts: B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION; RESTING B-CELLS; RECOMBINANT INTERLEUKIN-2)
86-6815 001 (CHROMOGENIC LIMULUS AMEBOCYTE **LYSATE** ASSAY; ENDOTOXINS DETECTION; PLASMA ENDOTOXIN LEVELS; RAW-264 MACROPHAGES FOR TUMOR-CELL KILLING; RABBIT PYROGEN...

...HUMAN INTERLEUKIN-1; INTERLEUKIN-2 RECEPTOR EXPRESSION; T-CELL PROLIFERATION; IL 1-LIKE ACTIVITY; RAT **DENDRITIC** CELLS; INTERLEUKIN 1-DEPENDENT INDUCTION)
86-7553 001 (EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS; RECOMBINANT INTERLEUKIN-1; RELEASE...

5/3,K,AB/13 (Item 2 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

07175986 Genuine Article#: A5429 Number of References: 26
Title: INVIVO INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF EPIDERMAL-CELL DERIVED THYMOCYTE ACTIVATING FACTOR AND RECOMBINANT INTERLEUKIN-1 IN THE MOUSE
Author(s): GRANSTEIN RD; MARGOLIS R; MIZEL SB; SAUDER DN
Corporate Source: HARVARD UNIV,MASSACHUSETTS GEN HOSP,SCH MED,DEPT DERMATOL,WELLMAN 2/BOSTON//MA/02114; PENN STATE UNIV,MICROBIOL PROGRAM/UNIVERSITY PK//PA/16802; MCMASTER UNIV,DIV DERMATOL/HAMILTON L8N 3Z5/ONTARIO/CANADA/
Journal: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION, **1986** , V77, N3, P1020-1027
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1986**
...Research Fronts: HUMAN INTERLEUKIN-1; INTERLEUKIN-2 RECEPTOR EXPRESSION; T-CELL PROLIFERATION; IL 1-LIKE ACTIVITY; RAT **DENDRITIC** CELLS; INTERLEUKIN 1-DEPENDENT INDUCTION)
86-0842 001 (C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; SERUM AMYLOID-P COMPONENT...

...ENDOTHELIAL CELLS; INVIVO MODEL OF T CELL-DEPENDENT FIBROSIS)
86-6815 001 (CHROMOGENIC LIMULUS AMEBOCYTE **LYSATE** ASSAY; ENDOTOXINS DETECTION; PLASMA ENDOTOXIN LEVELS; RAW-264 MACROPHAGES FOR TUMOR-CELL KILLING; RABBIT PYROGEN...
?

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGERHANS CELLS AND HLA CLASS-II MOLECULES IN PROSTATIC CARCINOMAS OF DIFFERENT HISTOPATHOLOGICAL GRADE (Abstract Available)

Author(s): BIGOTTI G; COLI A; CASTAGNOLA D
Corporate Source: CATHOLIC UNIV SACRED HEART,DEPT PATHOL,LARGO F VITO 1/I-00168 ROME//ITALY/; REGINA ELENA CANC INST ROME,DEPT PATHOL/ROME//ITALY/

Journal: PROSTATE, **1991** , V19, N1, P73-87
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: We have investigated Langerhans cell (LC) distribution in 38 prostatic carcinomas, of various degrees of differentiation, by immunohistochemistry with a polyclonal anti-S-100 serum, furthermore evaluating the expression of HLA class II-DR by neoplastic cells using a monoclonal antibody (MoAb) that reacts with a monomorphic determinant in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue. Antiserum to S-100 protein identified LCs mostly in carcinomas ranging from grade 1 to grade 2, while LCs were inconspicuous in grade 4 and virtually absent in grade 5 cancers. Moreover, sections stained with the anti -HLA-DR MoAb displayed an immunoreactivity, both cytoplasmic and apical, especially confined to neoplastic glands of low grade (1-2) carcinomas. Although we did not find a direct correlation between the two parameters under investigation and lymphoid infiltrate, we were able to document an increased number of HLA class II-positive interstitial cells in low-grade carcinomas, corresponding mostly to macrophages.

Our results indicate that LC number is inversely correlated to the histopathological grade and directly to the expression of HLA class II-DR molecules by tumor cells; we believe that this might be important in understanding the more favorable biological behavior of low-grade **prostate** carcinomas as opposed to the higher grades, since LCs and HLA class II molecules may provide a means of eliciting the immune response, both LCs and epithelial cells expressing HLA class II molecules being capable of direct antigen presentation to immune cells. In this context macrophages might play a primary role in controlling tumor progression. To the best of our knowledge this is the first time that an attempt is made to correlate LCs and HLA class II expression to histopathological grading of prostatic carcinomas. We would also suggest that the presence of LCs and HLA class II molecules, either singly or in combination, in carcinoma of the **prostate** represents a good prognostic indicator, being constantly associated with the clinically less aggressive low-grade tumors. The evaluation of these two parameters might prove useful in the assessment of intermediate grades where no valid histologic criteria have been found to predict the clinical course of the disease.

, **1991**

...Abstract: that this might be important in understanding the more favorable biological behavior of low-grade **prostate** carcinomas as opposed to the higher grades, since LCs and HLA class II molecules may ...

...LCs and HLA class II molecules, either singly or in combination, in carcinoma of the **prostate** represents a good prognostic indicator, being constantly associated with the clinically less aggressive low-grade...

...Research Fronts: 002 (PENILE VENOUS DRAINAGE IN ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION; VASCULOGENIC IMPOTENCE; PHENTOLAMINE PAPAVERINE; INTRACAVERNOUS INJECTIONS; APPEARANCE OF **PROSTATE** -CANCER)
89-0069 001 (LANGERHANS CELLS; CUTANEOUS CONTACT HYPERSENSITIVITY;

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION-INDUCED SKIN CANCERS)
89...

8/3,K,AB/16 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

07876460 Genuine Article#: F8596 Number of References: 17
Title: CROSS-REACTIVITY OF A MONOCLONAL PAN T-CELL ANTIBODY (ANTI-LEU-4) **WITH** PROSTATE **EPITHELIUM**
Author(s): GRIGNON DJ; BANERJEE D
Corporate Source: UNIV WESTERN ONTARIO,DEPT PATHOL,4026 HLTH SCI CTR/LONDON N6A 5C1/ONTARIO/CANADA/
Journal: JOURNAL OF UROLOGY, **1987** , V137, N2, P330-332
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: CROSS-REACTIVITY OF A MONOCLONAL PAN T-CELL ANTIBODY (ANTI-LEU-4) WITH PROSTATE **EPITHELIUM**
, **1987**
...Research Fronts: INDUCTION)
86-2486 001 (MANTLE ZONE LYMPHOMA; NON-HODGKINS LYMPHOMAS; CHRONIC B-CELL LEUKEMIA; FOLLICULAR **DENDRITIC** CELLS)
86-3129 001 (MYELIN-ASSOCIATED GLYCOPROTEIN; MONOCLONAL IGM; PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY; SMALL CELL LUNG-CANCER...

8/3,K,AB/17 (Item 2 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06676061 Genuine Article#: AQC04 Number of References: 79
Title: APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL METHODS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT DISEASE
Author(s): IMAM A; TAYLOR CR
Corporate Source: UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL,2025 ZONAL AVE/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,NORRIS CANC HOSP & RES INST/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT MICROBIOL/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033
Journal: CANCER INVESTIGATION, **1985** , V3, N4, P339-359
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1985**
...Research Fronts: WITH CARCINOMAS)
85-0066 001 (ANTIGEN EXPRESSION AND OTHER STUDIES OF EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS, OTHER **DENDRITIC** CELLS AND LYMPHOCYTES)
85-0586 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND OTHER STUDIES OF MALIGNANT FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA AND...

...DIAGNOSIS OF HUMAN BREAST CARCINOMAS)
85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE** -SPECIFIC ANTIGENS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)
85-8448 001 (STUDIES ON AND APPLICATION...

8/3,K,AB/18 (Item 3 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06473043 Genuine Article#: AJD70 Number of References: 196
Title: TISSUE ANTIGENS IN LARGE-BOWEL CARCINOMA
Author(s): ARENDS JW; BOSMAN FT; HILGERS J
Corporate Source: ST ANNADAL HOSP,DEPT PATHOL,POSTBUS 1918/6201 BX MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV LIMBURG,CTR BIOMED,DEPT PATHOL/6200 MD MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; NETHERLANDS CANC INST,DEPT TUMOR BIOL/1066 CX AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, **1984** , V780, N1, P1-19
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, **1984**
...Research Fronts: NORMAL HUMAN CELLS AND CARCINOMAS)
85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE** -SPECIFIC ANTIGENS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)
85-3730 001 (IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF NEURON...

...CELL LYMPHOMAS AND NON-HODGKINS B-CELL LYMPHOMAS)
85-8008 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF GLANDS, **DENDRITIC** CELLS AND MACROPHAGES)

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? log off
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               $2.64  12 Type(s) in Format  4 (UDF)
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            $6.67    1.131 DialUnits File55
     $6.67  Estimated cost File55
           $30.39    1.295 DialUnits File34
               $6.82  1 Type(s) in Format  4 (UDF)
              $20.46  3 Type(s) in Format 55 (UDF)
           $27.28  4 Types
    $57.67  Estimated cost File34
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              $20.46  3 Type(s) in Format  3 (UDF)
           $20.46  3 Types
    $41.17  Estimated cost File434
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    $22.02  Estimated cost File340
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S2      211792   PROSTATE
S3        1247   S1 AND S2
S4     2571054   ACTIVAT?
S5         305   S3 AND S4
S6           1   S5 AND PY<1995
? s s3 and py<1995
Processing
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        27289019  PY<1995
      S7      21  S3 AND PY<1995
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
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